COMPLETION OF INITIAL DRILLING PROGRAM AT LA DURA (MEXICO) – BONITO PROJECT REPORT

13 April 2018

AuKing Mining Limited

(previously Chinalco Yunnan Copper Resources Ltd)

ABN 29 070 859 522

(ASX Code: AKN)

AKN is a resource exploration and development company seeking to become a mid-tier copper/gold producer.

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Summary

- **The Bonito Minerals exploration team has completed the initial phase of drilling at the La Dura project in Mexico, and recently submitted the results of that program to AKN.**
- **Eleven (11) drill holes were completed in the program at La Dura for a total of 1648m of drilling. Positive results were obtained and the drilling has significantly enhanced the understanding of the geological system.**
- **Highlights of the assays received include:**
  - **LD-001 - 3m @ 0.73g/t Au and 64 g/t Ag**
  - **LD-003 - 5m @ 1.27g/t Au and 74 g/t Ag**
  - **LD-004 - 4m @ 1.41g/t Au and 5 g/t Ag**
  - **LD-005 - 5m @ 0.58g/t Au and 56 g/t Ag**
  - **LD-007 - 26m @ 0.47g/t Au and 25 g/t Ag including 3m @ 3.05g/t Au and 103 g/t Ag**
  - **LD-011 - 3m @ 2.53g/t Au and 116 g/t Ag**
- **The Bonito exploration team believes there is strong potential for the discovery of gold/silver mineralisation within the La Dura concessions and in particular, along the known 5km structural trend where the La Dura mine occurs.**
- **Bonito has recommended a detailed program of geological mapping and soil sampling in order to identify targets for future drilling programs.**
- **Discussions will continue between AKN and Bonito in relation to the funding for future exploration programs at La Dura as there are no current funding arrangements in place.**

The Board of AuKing Mining Limited (ASX:AKN) continues to focus on transforming the Company into a substantial mid-tier mining group, with a primary focus on acquiring and developing near-term copper, gold and other metal production activities (both locally and overseas).

Exploration Drilling at La Dura - Introduction

The La Dura project consists of a total of 2,052ha (hectares) in northern Durango State, Mexico. The La Dura Project consists of historic underground workings to approximately 180 meters (m) below the surface.

Total gold and silver production since the 1920's has been estimated by previous owners to be in the order of 400,000 tonnes mined is 100,000 ounces (Au) and 5.5 million ounces (Ag).

Bonito's exploration team initiated ground exploration at the project in May 2017. During that time:

- Multiple accessible underground workings were visited by the team;
- Geological mapping was conducted at several of the mine sites, a preliminary geological map was completed over the main La Dura historic mine area as well as along strike;
- 122 rock chip samples were collected by the Bonito team and analysed at ALS Chihuahua laboratory;
- Bonito conducted aerial surveys for topographical construction using a drone and licensed external software;
- Priority targets were selected and a Durango based environmental consultancy was contracted to assist with the necessary permitting for the drilling program; and
- The initial RC (reverse circulation) drilling program was carried out between November 2017 and January 2018 consisting of 11 angled RC drill holes for a total of 1,648m.

Location

The project is located within the San Fernando Mining Region and the Copalquin Mining District of Durango in the Tamazula Municipality (shown in yellow below in Figure 1) of the State of Durango, Mexico approximately 275 kilometres northwest of Durango and 380 kilometres southwest of Parral, Chihuahua. The historic mines and prospects which make up La Dura are located in the San Fernando Mining Region and the Copalquin Mining District of Durango.

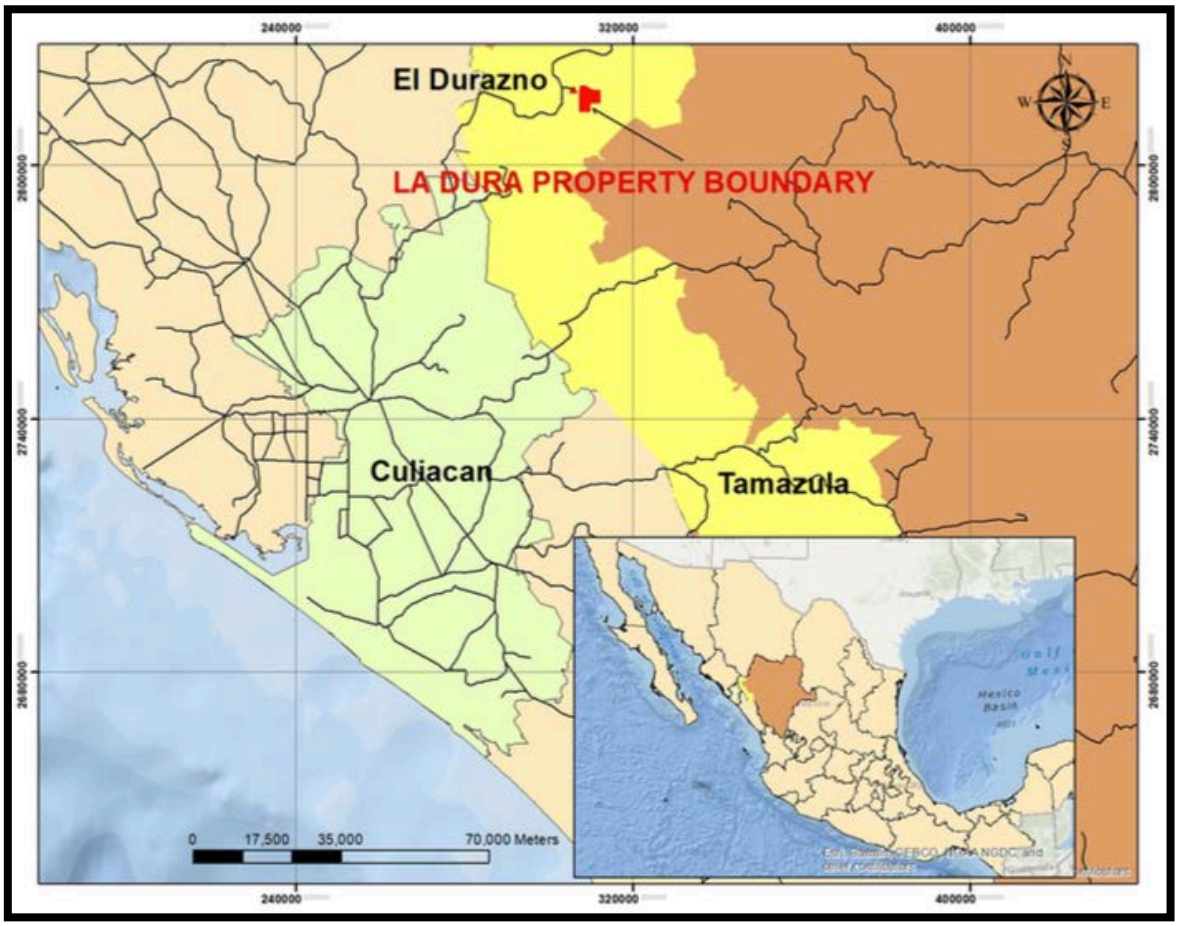

Figure 1 – La Dura Location Map

Geology

Past development and mining activity at La Dura has taken place along three principal NW trending structures, normal faults with the main veins formed along these structures, informally referred to as vetas (veins) 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Additional mining to feed the mill took place from the Plan 3, Polvorin, Becerros mine workings and approximately three kilometres to the south of the mill from the small prospect developments at Barbuson and possibly San Pedro. Other parallel structures to the NW such as Becerros appear to have been less explored, possibly because of access concerns.

During the course of the exploration activity carried out at La Dura, Bonito's exploration team documented numerous other small gambusino exploration sites, some of which long pre-date the involvement of the current owners. Numerous remnants of this early activity can still be found throughout the area.

Bonito's geological mapping concentrated on defining the main lithological units, structures, veins and alterations in close proximity to the La Mine workings. This was intended as a 'start' for later detailed mapping but was required to be fast tracked because of the drill program being promoted before targets were fully defined. Mapping started with first conducting very preliminary evaluations of the existing underground workings at La Dura that were safely accessible. After those reviews, underground mapping was completed at Plan 3 and Polvorin.

The La Dura area comprises classic, high grade silver-gold, epithermal vein deposits, characterized by low sulphidation mineralization and adularia-sericite alteration. (Note the alteration is based on visual observations as there has been no petrological work completed). The mineralization within the veins are typical of most other epithermal silver-gold vein deposits in Mexico in that they are primarily hosted in either a volcanic series of andesite flows, pyroclastics and epiclastics or sedimentary sequences of mainly shale and their metamorphic counterparts.

At La Dura although the primary host rocks are within the upper volcanic sequence the degree of silicification has resulted in rocks capable of hosting epithermal style deposits and may lie close to the lower volcanic andesites- this is only speculation at this point. Low-sulphidation epithermal veins in Mexico typically have a well-defined, sub horizontal ore horizon about 300 m to 500 m in vertical extent where the bonanza grade ore shoots have been deposited due to boiling of the hydrothermal fluids. **Neither the top nor the bottom of the mineralized horizons at La Dura has yet been established.**

Surface exposures and underground rocks at La Dura suggest the top of the boiling zone is just below surface, since mineralization is spotty on the surface, above the deposit. **The bottom is not currently known. In other deposits where veins contain weak mineralization, it has extended into deeper bonanza grades.**

Drilling Program

Bonito conducted the initial RC drill program based on early sampling results and before full geological mapping or target definition was completed within the concession area. Drill sites were selected based on existing roads, minimal site disturbance, ease of access and quickest environmental approval rather than geological merit as the primary factor. This approach was at the request of AKN. Bonito attempted to select drill sites within the time and environmental constraints that may intersect mineralised zones similar to those exploited by the previous mining activity. Care had to be taken not to intersect existing workings since the survey accuracy of the workings had not been verified. This further affected the outcome of the drilling program, with drill holes being located at safe distances from the old mine workings, which may also have limited the goals of the program.

During the 2017/2018 drilling program 11 drill holes were drilled at 10 drill sites. Drill hole number LD-006 was lost because of encountering bad ground condition, including historic workings that were not anticipated. LD-007 was drilled on the same drill pad but at a small offset and at a steeper angle.

Eleven RC drill holes were drilled at the La Dura project for a total of 1,648m.

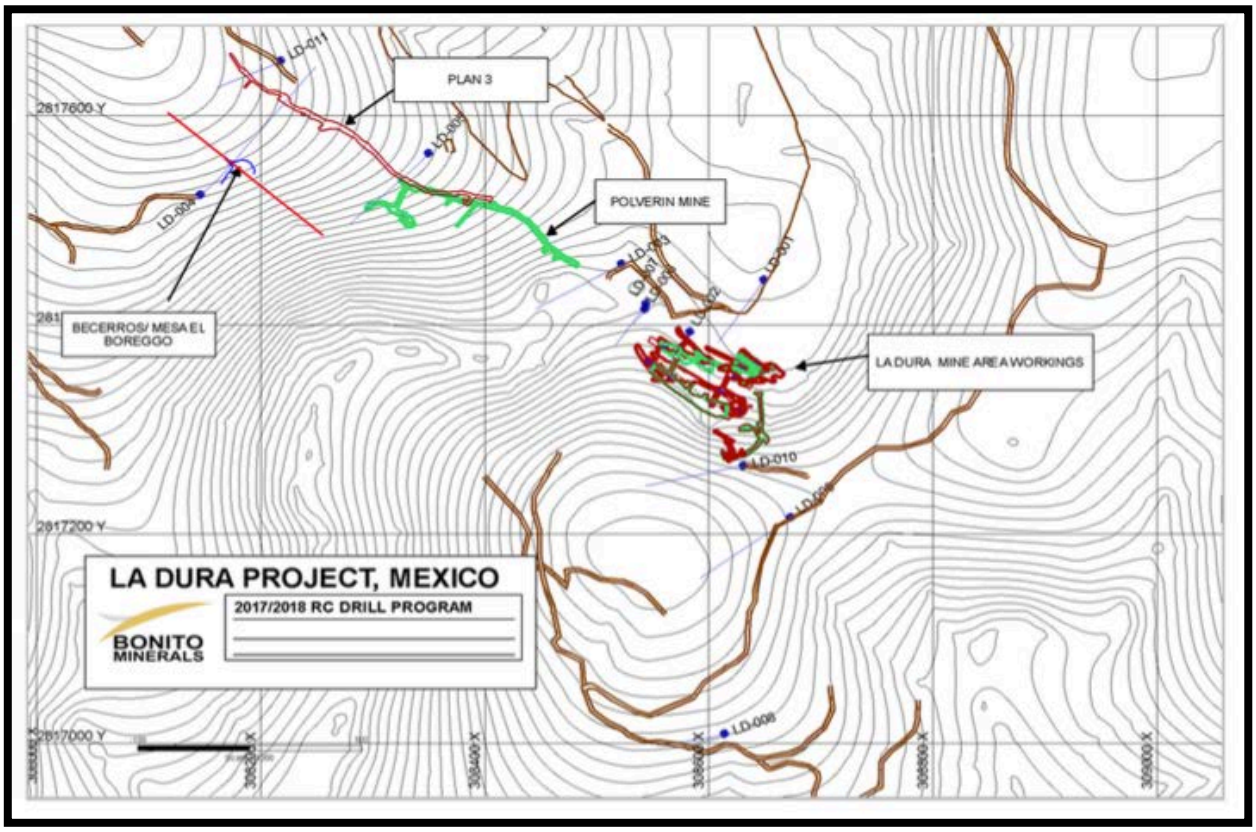

Figure 2 – Drill Hole locations for LD-001 to LD-011

Assay Results

A complete list of the assay results for each drill hole is included in the JORC Table attached to this report.

Both gold and silver assays were less than anticipated. However, the zones of mineralization intersected could be in the upper levels of an epithermal system and should be further tested by core drilling deeper into the system. Gold assays were from below detection to a high of 7.83g/t and a corresponding silver assay of 187g/t (hole LD-007). Silver values ranged from below detection to a high of 297 g/t Ag and a corresponding gold grade of 6.86 g/t Au (hole LD-011).

A summary of the highlighted assay results is set out below:

HOLE	FROM	TO	METRES	Au g/t	Ag g/t
LD-001	160	183	23	0.20	19
including	180	183	**3.0**	**0.73**	**64**
LD-002	26	30	4.0	0.47	19
including	29	30	**1.0**	**1.81**	**45**
	57	66	9.0	0.20	32
LD-003	39	63	24	.032	23
including	45	50	**5.0**	**1.27**	**74**
LD-004	23	27	**4**	**1.41**	**5.0**
including	26	27	**1.0**	**3.75**	**7.0**
LD-005	40	56	16	0.29	19.0
	114	119	**5.0**	**0.58**	**56.0**
LD-006	11	17	6.0	0.14	12.0
including	18	21	No recovery workings		
including	21	34	13	0.23	27.0
LD-007	14	41	26	0.47	25
including	23	26	**3.0**	**3.05**	**103**
LD-008	No significant assays				
LD-009	32	36	4.0	0.10	29
	45	52	7.0	0.07	12
LD-010	0	12	12	.005	25
LD-011	52	82	30	0.30	19.0
including	71	74	**3**	**2.53**	**116**

Figure 3 – Highlighted Assays from La Dura Drilling

Interpretation and Conclusions

The Bonito exploration team has postulated that the main mineralized 'veta'1 was the primary means for providing the plumbing system for the area. This is a major (3-5km) system. Major and probably deep-seated structures such as this are important for providing fluids for potentially large epithermal deposits. La Dura mineralization was locally concentrated as a result of the fracture and stockwork system created by multiple down drop block as a result of small caldera collapse.

The multiple structures resulted in ideal host environments for the epithermal fluids consisting of brecciated channel ways and the parallel structures as barriers for the migrating fluids. La Dura was the most obvious but not necessarily the only, such host along this 5km structure. Future work could develop multiple targets although they appear less obvious than La Dura.

Bonito believes that there is high potential for the discovery of additional gold/silver mineralisation within the La Dura concessions. The principal structure extends for nearly 5kms. Over the past 9 months, Bonito has carried out the first modern and systematic exploration in the area. Further mapping and sampling particularly to the south of La Dura is required. Pilot soil sampling programs should be tested in several areas along the extension of the main veta 1 trend. The silicified veins and stockworks are usually obvious however the more intensely crushed and altered and potential hosts rocks may not be exposed and the use of the soil sampling may prove valuable.

Future Bonito Funding

The drilling program at La Dura has almost exhausted the funds previously contributed by AKN to Bonito. To carry out further exploration activities, Bonito will need to raise additional funding. As AKN has advised previously to the market, the Option Agreement between AKN and Bonito (whereby an additional $1.5M may have been contributed by AKN) lapsed. There are no agreements in place at the present time for future funding of Bonito activities at La Dura. Discussions are continuing between AKN and Bonito as to how additional funding may be obtained.

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AKN Managing Director, Paul Williams, said that the results of the initial La Dura drilling program did not live up to the expectations that AKN held prior to that program commencing. “The proposed drilling in and around an area which had seen many years of mining (albeit small scale) of high grade ores gave us a sense that we might have really been onto something. There is clearly gold and silver mineralisation in the La Dura region, and the Bonito exploration team is confident about the prospects of discovering high grade gold/silver mineralisation along the 5kms of La Dura structural trend. However, AKN will now assess these initial results and, subject to further discussions with Bonito, a decision about future funding of exploration activities will be made.

On behalf of the Board

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Competent Person’s Statement

The information regarding exploration activities and information set out in this ASX Release is based on information compiled by Mr John Skeet, a Competent Person, a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is the Managing Director of Bonito Minerals Pty Ltd. Mr John Skeet has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that is being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the “Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves”. Mr John Skeet consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Sampling was undertaken using standard industry practices with reverse circulation (RC) drilling. RC drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples, then the sample are homogenised by riffle splitting prior to sampling with 2.41-14.63kg submitted. • Holes LD-001, LD-002, LD-003, LD-004, LD-005, LD-006, LD-009, LD-010, LD-011 were completely sampled for assay, but LD-007 and LD-008 were partly assayed. • Each submitted sample was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay gold and silver analysis (ME-GRA21).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling using face sampling bit (4.75" diameter holes); Sullair 1150XHH with 1150/1350cfm @ 500/350 psi air and addition booster with 2,000 cfm @ maximum 1,000 psi air.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• RC sample recoveries were estimated to be of an industry acceptable standard. Moisture content and sample weight are recorded for each RC sample. The majority of samples were dry. • Sample collected in cyclone prior to riffle splitting using riffle splitter. • No obvious relationship between sample recovery and grade.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All drill chips were geologically logged in as much detail as possible by Bonito geologists using a standard format over the whole length of each hole. Features for each sample recorded recovery, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralization, oxidization

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	and addition geological comments. • The logs included 1) a graphic log; 2) quantitative aspects of the rock; 3) a descriptive column (qualitative information). Lithology and all quantitative aspects of the geologic and geotechnical logging were entered into the electronic database. All chip trays were photographed at the completion of the drill hole programme. The chip trays were wetted and placed in natural light when photographed; close-ups of significant features were also taken at this time, and these intervals were marked on the trays. The drill hole ID, 'depth from', and 'depth to' was clearly marked so as to be legible in the photograph. Small washed and sieved RC chips from each one metre RC interval were collected on site and stored sequentially in numbered plastic chip trays. Chip trays representing each RC drill hole are stored in Bonito office in El Durazno. • All holes were logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Drilling was completed using RC. • RC holes were sampled at 1m intervals collected via a cyclone, dust collection system and riffle splitter. • Samples were analysed by ALS in Vancouver, Canada, following preparation in Chihuahua, Mexico. Samples were placed in metal trays and dried in an oven at 120ºC for 3-4 hours. The dried samples were run through a Boyd Crusher to produce a product 70%<2mm. The resulting material was riffle-split to a Pulp Master (~200g) and a Coarse Reject. The Pulp Master is pulverized in a Ring Pulverizer to a product 85% minus 75 microns. A split of the pulp is dispatched to Vancouver by UPS overnight transport and underwent analysis by fire assay (ME-GRA21). • Standard reference samples and blanks were inserted into the laboratory submissions as part of the QAQC process, at 20 sample intervals and 40 sample intervals. ALS also applied industry-standard QAQC procedures throughout the sample stream.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• RC field duplicates were collected by splitting 1 metre sample at 40 sample intervals and silver assay results obtained returned a correlation coefficient of 0.966. • Sample sizes (~10kg riffle split samples) are considered to be appropriate to correctly represent the style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections. The 1 metre ~10kg riffle split samples and sample preparation procedures used by ALS are appropriate for the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Reverse circulation samples are delivered to the ALS laboratory in Chihuahua for sample preparation. Pulps (85% < 75µm) were analyzed at ALS, Vancouver, method ME-GRA21, consisting of a 30g charge fire assay followed by gravimetric finish at a detection limit of 0.05ppm (gold) and 5ppm (Ag). ALS laboratory at Vancouver also completed the Au and Ag re-assay program for requested samples (108). Analysis method of Re-assay program were Au-AA23 (Fire assay fusion and atomic absorption spectroscopy finished) and ME-ICP61 (four acid digest followed by atomic absorption spectroscopy and inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy finished). • No data from geophysical tools were used to determine grade control assay results. • The QAQC protocol used consisted of certified reference materials and blanks, inserted at a rate of 1:20 and 1:40. Field duplicated were collected every 40 sample and result compared well. 98% blank samples returning below detection indicates little to no contamination for all batches analysed for gold and silver. Analysis of the QAQC sample assay results, including a 108 sample re-assay programme, indicates that an acceptable level of accuracy and precision has been achieved.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• No independent verification required at this stage. • No drill holes were twinned holes as this was deemed unnecessary at this stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• All field logging is done on paper logging sheets on site and later checked and entered into Bonito electronic database. Copies of geologic logs were scanned and added to the electronic database. The sample number was recorded on the geologic log and sample logbook immediately after the sample was collected and entered into database later. Analytical results were downloaded electronically from the ALS web site, with digital copies sent directly by the lab to nominate personnel. The laboratory CSV files are merged with drill hole data file using unique Bonito sample numbers as the key. • No adjustments made to assay data.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillholes are located using handheld GPS Garmin 62s, which has an accuracy of 3-5m on the Easting and Northing coordinates. • Datum used is UTM WGS84 Zone 13. • Topographic control is assured using data collected by a drone and processed by using software licensed from Pix4D in Switzerland.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The drilling along La Dura main mine workings, Polvorin workings, Plan 3 workings, Becerros workings and extension of those workings at approximately 100 metre to 20 metre spacing. • Too early for resource estimation. No compositing has been applied. • Initial drill testing of surface and underground geochemistry. Too early for resource estimation. the No compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes are oriented as close to perpendicular as possible to the interpreted orientation of mineralization. • No bias is believed to be introduced by the sampling method.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• All RC drill and rock chips samples collected were immediately bagged, tied and placed collectively in larger polyweave bags and then sealed prior to collection. These samples were then securely

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		stored in a locked building until collected by ALS personnel, with only the geological staff having access to the locked room. ALS personnel from Chihuahua collected samples from the La Dura Property approximately twice weekly and transported the samples directly to Chihuahua and were loaded under the supervision of Bonito staffs.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal review of methodology is undertaken regularly by company personnel.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The La Dura project comprises five mining concessions, covering a land area of 2,052 Ha. Bonito Minerals Pty Ltd have secured an option to purchase these five mining concessions. Concession / Title / Area / Registered to / Expires La Dura / 51845 / 5 / Cia Minera El Alizal, S.A. de C.V. / 24/08/2034 Ampliacion La Dura / 196005 / 240 / Cia Minera El Alizal, S.A. de C.V. / 23/09/2042 La Dura Plus / 220859 / 258 / Cia Minera La Dura, S.A. de C.V. / 15/10/2053 La Dura Plus / 220860 / 258 / Cia Minera La Dura, S.A. de C.V. / 15/10/2053 La Dura / 234913 / 1291 / Cia Minera La Dura, S.A. de C.V. / 14/09/2059 AKN has signed a binding term sheet with Bonito Minerals Pty Ltd to get access to the mining concessions. AKN has acquired 30% in interest Bonito Minerals. • There are no known impediments to exploration on these five mining concessions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Mining at La Dura is believed to have started for a short period in the 1800's and beginning in 1926 La Dura became under the ownership of the De L Rocha family, who worked the project as a small producing mine for silver and gold until 1975 with reported average grades of 4g/t Au and 400g/t Ag using a 20t/day mill. In 1979, a beneficiation plant was installed at site with the processing capacity of 60 t/day and this plant operated reasonably consistently until 1999. The operation resumed in 2009 but again ceased in 2013 due to low prevailing metal prices. The previous operators estimate that about 100,000 tonnes were mined prior to 1973 and that the average grade of this material was in the order of 15 g/t gold and 1,000 g/t silver. The current owner has reported that at least some 300,000 tons of ore extracted of silver and gold values from 1979 to date. Grades have greatly fluctuated with periods of very low grade (1g/t Au and 100g/t Ag) with intermittent production of high-grade production with the best in the late 1997-early 1998) when sent around 100 tons of only crushed ore (Giovana ore shoot) with an average grade of 91g/t Au and 4240g/t Ag. Regularly it has been a production with average grades of 2g/t Au and 200g/t Ag. Total gold and silver estimated in the 400,000 tonnes mined is 100,000 ounces and 5.5 million ounces, respectively or 177,000 ounces of gold equivalent at a silver to gold ratio of 71 ($1,200/$17). No mineral resource estimation has ever been completed on the La Dura project. A variety of exploration companies have undertaken limited soil and rock chip sampling in 1990s and 2010s. However, no known systematic geological mapping and geochemical sampling have been completed. No drilling had been ever conducted in the five mining concessions.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• La Dura project sits in Sierra Madre Occidental, which is consisted of Cretaceous to Quaternary plutonic and volcanic rocks and hosts many epithermal Ag-Au (Cu-Zn-Pb) vein deposits. The La Dura area comprises classic, high grade silver-gold, epithermal vein deposits, characterized by low sulphidation mineralization and adularia-sericite alteration.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See Drill Hole Collar Table below.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• See Summary of Drill Result Table below.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Geological controls and orientations of the mineralised zone are not completely confirmed at this time and therefore all mineralised intersections are reported as "intercept length" and may not reflect true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being*	• Appropriate plans are included in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Results from all holes have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Refer to the release
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work to delineate the mineralised zones will comprise geological mapping, soil sampling and PIMA sampling.

Drill Hole Collar Table

HOLE-ID	Easting (UTM WGS84 ZONE 13)	Northing (UTM WGS84 ZONE 13)	RL	DEPTH (m)	AZIMUTH	DIP	AREA
LD-001	308649	2817443	2278	217	210	-70	LA DURA
LD-002	308583	2817393	2263	110	210	-75	LA DURA
LD-003	308522	2817458	2290	158	210	-60	LA DURA
LD-004	308146	2817524	2291	257	50	-50	BECERROS
LD-005	308350	2817564	2350	155	220	-50	PLAN 3 & POLVORIN
LD-006	308543	2817415	2277	34	210	-60	LA DURA
LD-007	308544	2817420	2277	125	210	-70	LA DURA
LD-008	308614	2817009	2287	108	250	-60	SOUTH LA DURA
LD-009	308673	2817216	2330	184	230	-60	SOUTH LA DURA
LD-010	308631	2817265	2322	180	260	-60	SOUTH LA DURA
LD-011	308218	2817652	2400	120	240	-60	PLAN 3 & POLVORIN

Summary of Drill Results Table

HOLE	FROM	TO	METRES	Au g/t	Ag g/t
LD-001	160	183	23	0.2	19
including	180	183	**3**	**0.73**	**64**
LD-002	26	30	4	0.47	19
including	29	30	**1**	**1.81**	**45**
	57	66	9	0.2	32
LD-003	39	63	24	0.032	23
including	45	50	**5**	**1.27**	**74**
LD-004	23	27	**4**	**1.41**	**5**
including	26	27	**1**	**3.75**	**7**
LD-005	40	56	16	0.29	19
	114	119	**5**	**0.58**	**56**
LD-006	11	17	6	0.14	12
	18	21	No recovery workings		
	21	34	13	0.23	27
LD-007	14	41	26	0.47	25
including	23	26	**3**	**3.05**	**103**
LD-008	No significant assays				
LD-009	32	36	4	0.1	29
	45	52	7	0.07	12
LD-010	0	12	12	0.005	25
LD-011	52	82	30	0.3	19
including	71	74	**3**	**2.53**	**116**